



LOUISIANA FUEL TEAM

PLAYBOOK



2017



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| LOUISIANA FUEL TEAM PLAYBOOK UPDATE SUMMARY | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|---|
| REVISION NUMBER | DATE | SECTION UPDATED | UPDATE DESCRIPTION |
| 4 | 5/30/2012 | | Contact information updated |
| 5 | 5/30/2013 | | Contact information updated |
| | | | Template for LDAF fuel waiver added |
| | | | LDNR roles and responsibilities updated |
| 6 | 7/1/2014 | VI | Updated steps to procedures and grammatical changes |
| | | Appendix A | Updated contact information |
| | | Appendix E | Updated web site information and input protocols |
| | | Appendix F | Updated web site information and input protocols |
| 7 | 6/1/2016 | | Updated websites and contact information |
| 8 | 6/1/2017 | | Changed ITGA Team to Project Management Team |
| | | | Updated roles and responsibilities |
| | | | Updated web addresses |
| | | | Updated Appendices |

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Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook

I. PURPOSE

This document establishes operational concepts, organizational arrangements, roles, and technology requirements for public and private industry to work together to optimize public fuel availability for coastal evacuees and recovery efforts in the event of an emergency situation along Louisiana’s Coast and to minimize the potential or realized disruptions to the public fuel supply.

Fuel for emergency response is managed under a separate emergency support function. The Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry (LDAF) serves as the lead state agency for coordination and optimization of the emergency fuel supply.

This document, developed with an all-hazards approach, shall supplement the State of Louisiana’s Emergency Operations Plan in order to ensure that the state of Louisiana is prepared for and ready to be responsive in a coordinated, effective, and efficient manner towards disruptions to the public fuel supply. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) serves as the lead state agency to oversee this function.

II. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------|---|
| ATG | Automatic Tank Gauge |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOP | Emergency Operations Plan |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| GOHSEP | Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness |
| LA BEOC | Louisiana Business Emergency Operations Center |
| LDAF | Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry |
| LDEQ | Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality |
| LDNR | Louisiana Department of Natural Resources |
| LMOGA | Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association |
| LOMSCA | Louisiana Oil Marketers & Convenience Store Association |
| LMTA | Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Inc. |
| PSA | Public Service Announcement |
| RVP | Reid Vapor Pressure |
| SME | Subject Matter Expert |

SOC State Operations Center

B. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL BACKGROUND

Hurricane Information

- a. Hurricane season in the Atlantic begins June 1st and ends November 30th.
- b. Categories of Storms

Tropical Depression—A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.

Tropical Storm— A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34 to 63 knots).

Hurricane—A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher.

Major Hurricane—A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 111 mph (96 knots) or higher, corresponding to a Category 3, 4 or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (See Table 1).

| Table 1. Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale | | |
|--|---|--|
| Category | Sustained Winds | Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds |
| 1 | 74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h | Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days. |
| 2 | 96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h | Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks. |
| 3 (major) | 111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h | Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes. |
| 4 (major) | 130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h | Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. |
| 5 (major) | 157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher | Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. |

On-boarding: The process of orientating, training and setting expectations of new team members.

Project Management Team – GIS managers, designated IT-GIS Technical Specialists, designated software engineers

Louisiana Fuel Team: A group of public and private sector fuel volunteers representing various aspects of the fuel industry.

Threshold Capacity: The total fuel capacity limit that determines facilities to be included in this project

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. Louisiana Fuel Team

- a. The Louisiana Fuel Team was developed to assist the State of Louisiana prepare and respond to the threat of hurricanes and disruptions to the public fuel supply. As such, members of the Louisiana Fuel Team shall assist as needed for Ongoing Hurricane Planning and Preparation and Hurricane Event planning, preparation, and execution.
- b. The Louisiana Fuel Team may be activated by the Fuel Team Coordinator in preparation and/or response to any scenario that may cause disruption to the public fuel supply.
- c. Fuel Coordination Team - Each year, the Louisiana Fuel Team shall assemble an industry Fuel Coordination Team. The Fuel Coordination Team is comprised of volunteer representatives from the public sector, private sector, and trade organizations who coordinate the various industry efforts towards maintaining a reliable fuel supply throughout the State of Louisiana. The Fuel Coordination Team shall:
 - 1) Actively participate in Louisiana Fuel Team preparatory and response efforts as determined by the Fuel Team Coordinator.
 - 2) Provide contributing documentation and updates to procedures and protocols to the Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook at least one time annually.

2. Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook

- a. The Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook compiles industry assets and expertise with the State's communication and command capabilities to gain greater efficiency and expedite evacuations and recovery.
- b. The Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook shall:
 - 1) Assist the State of Louisiana in its efforts to ensure a reliable fuel supply to stations along emergency evacuation routes during times of emergency;
 - 2) Assist the State of Louisiana in its efforts to minimize disruptions to the public fuel supply.
 - 3) Assist the State to assure expeditious recovery of the public fuel supply network post-emergency.

B. PROCESS DETAILS

The key elements of the Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook are contained within a comprehensive set of documents referenced below.

Key Elements

- 1) Ongoing Planning and Preparation (Section V)
- 2) Activation Event Operations Plan (Section VI)

IV. LOUISIANA FUEL TEAM

The Louisiana Fuel Team is comprised of volunteer members from multiple governmental agencies and representatives from the private sector and trade organizations.

Fuel Team Coordinator is the designated leader of the Louisiana Fuel Team. This role shall be filled by the Assistant Secretary of the LDNR or another appointed designee.

Public sector Fuel Team members shall include members of the LDNR staff, including but not limited to: designated IT personnel, designated GIS personnel, and other personnel designated by the Fuel Team Coordinator. In addition, partnering agency representatives may be designated as members of the Louisiana Fuel Team. Partnering agencies may include the following:

- LA Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)

- LA Attorney General's Office
- LA Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF)
- LA Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
- LA Department of Revenue (LDR)
- LA Department of Transportation and Development (LDOTD)
- LA Public Service Commission (LPSC)

Private sector Fuel Team members include industry representatives from the refiner and supplier sector, supply and terminal sector, retail sector, and tank truck carrier sector. The Louisiana Fuel Team shall also include those parties who have been contracted by LDNR to assist in implementing protocols outlined in the Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook.

The Louisiana Fuel Team shall meet at least one (1) time annually to discuss strategies, needs, and improvements for the Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook.

V. ONGOING PLANNING AND PREPARATION

LDNR Fuel Team Members and Duties:

Fuel Team Coordinator - LDNR Assistant Secretary or other designated appointee

- Responsible for overall implementation of the Fuel Team activities
- Designates members of the Project Management Team
- Works closely with private and public sector members to develop and successfully implement Fuel Team activities
- Coordinates with law enforcement and GOHSEP to gather and disseminate time critical information to the Fuel Team and ensure Fuel Team issues are addressed

Project Manager - LDNR Deputy Assistant Secretary or other designated representative

- Second in command to the Fuel Team Coordinator
- Coordinates and assigns tasks to Operations Group
- Coordinates and assigns tasks to Project Management Team
- Serves as a liaison between public and private sector for the Fuel Team Coordinator

Operations Group – LDNR personnel designated by the Fuel Team Coordinator and/or Project Manager

- Prepares and manages contracts and technology advances to supply fuel availability information, as needed
- Prepare and provide daily status update reports as needed to the Fuel Team Coordinator and the DNR Secretary, Communications Director, and liaison officer for preparation for the Unified Command Group.
- Prepares, verifies, and maintains comprehensive fuel station database
 - Online facility survey
 - Emergency contact information
 - Fuel supply information
 - Geographical location
 - Semiannual reports from LDEQ and LDAF
- Quality Control checkpoint for comprehensive database
 - Online facility survey
 - Geographical location
 - Semiannual reports from LDEQ and LDAF
- Revises and updates playbook
- Coordinates Fuel Team meetings (both internal and public)
- Coordinates implementation of training regimen with the Project Management Team members
 - LDNR Fuel Team members
 - EOC representatives
 - Other applicable personnel
- Act as a liaison between public and private sector for the Fuel Team Coordinator
- Miscellaneous duties assigned by the Fuel Team Coordinator or the Project Manager

Information Technology Team – GIS managers, designated IT-GIS Technical Specialists, designated software engineers

- Prepare and update Fuel Team Tools
 - Develop and maintain an interactive Google API map of the comprehensive database
 - Incorporate new and updated GIS/station information for street view

- Incorporate new and updated station information to reflect station status
 - Provide security as deemed necessary for station information
 - Automated/online information
 - Station owner/representative
 - Parish EOC
 - Public Input
 - Develop and maintain instructions the following users
 - Public input website – SEE APPENDIX E
 - Parish EOC – SEE APPENDIX F
 - Station owner/representative – SEE APPENDIX G
 - Incorporate changes requested by the Fuel Team Coordinator or designated personnel
-
- Develop and maintain a Louisiana Fuel Corridor Map
 - Incorporate all facilities in the fuel station database
 - Apply geographical limits
 - Stations located South of the US HWY190 corridor
 - Stations north of the US HWY190 corridor, but located within a specified radius of a major or minor state approved evacuation route
 - Apply threshold capacity limits
 - Determine minimum total station capacity for stations included in analysis within modified coastal zone
 - Determine minimum total station capacity for stations included in analysis within Louisiana state lines, but outside modified coastal zone
 - Incorporate state identified critical service facilities
 - Incorporate any other issue designated by the Fuel Team Coordinator or designated personnel
 - Miscellaneous duties assigned by the Fuel Team Coordinator or the Project Manager

Partnering agency representatives and private sector representatives:

It is the responsibility of these personnel to develop and maintain a standard operating procedure for potential disaster scenarios. These plans shall be incorporated into the Louisiana Fuel Team Playbook; however, they shall be developed and maintained by designated personnel.

Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP)

- Provide updates to Fuel Team regarding declarations of emergency and other applicable response and recovery information

Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF)

- Prepare State Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) waiver after the LDEQ RVP waiver request has been approved by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Provide semi-annual reports for fueling stations throughout the state to supplement fueling station database.
- Assists in determining facility open/closed statuses
- Post-event works with facility owners/operators to ensure facilities that have flooded take the appropriate measures prior to operating
- SEE APPENDICES A and B

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)

- Prepare RVP waiver requests on behalf of the State. Ensures that this protocol is reviewed and updated by June 1st of each year.
- Provide semi-annual reports of registered underground storage tank facilities throughout the state to supplement fueling station database.
- SEE APPENDICES A and B

Louisiana Public Service Commission (LPSC)

- Provide power outage and power restoration reports to Fuel Team

Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LDOTD)

- Assist in reporting road closures, contraflow measures, and other pertinent information
- Assists with Motor Fuel Transport and Truck Weight Exemptions
- Assist in public outreach with variable message boards
- SEE APPENDIX D

Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA)

- Coordinates refinery assets. Maintains and provides a current list of refinery and terminal contacts.
- Provides refinery and terminal/rack updates to Fuel Team Coordinator regarding potential and realized impacts to service
- SEE APPENDIX C

Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Inc. (LMTA)

- Prepares potential transportation exemptions
- Update contact information to access additional transportation assets
- Review and update credentialing procedures for transporters entering critical infrastructure.
- Provides updates to the Fuel Team Coordinator regarding issues for transporters
- SEE APPENDIX D

Louisiana Oil Marketers & Convenience Store Association (LOMSCA)

- Coordinate with marketers, retailers and distributors to develop emergency plans and business continuity plans.
- Gather data and disseminate information to marketers and distributors and provide feedback to fuel team.
- Provides updates to Fuel Team Coordinator regarding facility statuses

VI. ACTIVATION EVENT OPERATIONS PLANNING

Due to the unpredictable timing and direction of hurricanes this plan may be initiated at different times. The triggers for the initiation of the plan include:

- Predicted tropical system entering in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Predicted landfall of tropical system within 100 miles of the Louisiana coastline.
- H-120 hours before landfall.*
- At the request of a representative from the Governor's Office, GOHSEP, and/or Fuel Team Coordinator.

The Louisiana Fuel Team shall be activated when one or more of the triggers for the initiation of the plan have been met. Members of the Louisiana Fuel Team shall be notified about activation and will be provided the activation status (See Table 2).

| Table 2. Activation Status | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Activation Status | Roles and Responsibilities |
| Standby | <i>Conduct a preliminary assessment of constituents to determine baseline information</i> <i>Report issues or problems to the Fuel Team Coordinator as soon as possible</i> <i>Maintain visibility on constituents throughout the event</i> <i>Participate in and provide feedback to the Louisiana Fuel Team during conference calls, through email and/or telephone requests, etc.</i> <i>Report to the EOC or LA BEOC as needed</i> <i>Follow procedures and protocols outlined in this document</i> |
| Active | <i>Maintain visibility on constituents throughout the event</i> <i>Report issues or problems to the Fuel Team Coordinator as soon as possible</i> <i>Participate in and provide feedback to the Louisiana Fuel Team during conference calls, through email and/or telephone requests, etc.</i> <i>Report to the EOC or LA BEOC as needed</i> <i>Follow procedures and protocols outlined in this document</i> |
| Stand down | <i>Provide feedback on improvements to processes</i> <i>Update Playbook as needed</i> |

Due to the unpredictable timing of hurricane scenarios, H hour should be used as a guideline for planning efforts, as it may be adjusted to reflect real-time information (i.e. changes in track or movement of the storm that could affect predicted landfall) that is available for the emergency scenario.

In order to meet the needs of coastal parishes, parishes may be monitored for fuel supply as necessary at the request of GOHSEP, the Fuel Team Coordinator, or an authorized designee. Parishes shall be monitored based upon the monitoring schedule outlined in Table 3. 3

| Table 3. Parish Monitoring Schedule | |
|--|--|
| Mandatory Monitoring Parish(es) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directly in the path of the hurricane/tropical storm ▪ Directly impacted by the hurricane/tropical storm ▪ Included in official mandatory evacuation ▪ Directly impacted by tropical storm force winds ▪ Areas outside of the levee protection system that may be vulnerable to Category 1 and 2 storms ▪ Included in a declared state of emergency ▪ Indicated by GOHSEP or the Fuel Team Coordinator or an authorized designee |
| Recommended Monitoring Parish(es) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indirectly in the path of the hurricane/tropical storm ▪ Impacted by the hurricane/tropical storm ▪ Indirectly impacted by tropical storm force winds ▪ Located geographically near a parish under Mandatory Monitoring ▪ Included in an official recommended evacuation ▪ Contains critical infrastructure for fuel supply and distribution ▪ Contains major/minor evacuation route(s) ▪ Contains shelter areas for evacuees ▪ Indicated by GOHSEP or the Fuel Team Coordinator or an authorized designee |
| Suggested Monitoring Parish(es) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located geographically near a parish under Recommended Monitoring • Throughout the state that contains major/minor evacuation route(s) • Throughout the state that contains designated critical infrastructure for fuel supply and distribution • Throughout the state that serve as shelter areas for evacuees • Indirectly in the path of the hurricane/tropical storm • Indirectly impacted by the hurricane/tropical storm • Indirectly impacted by tropical storm force winds • Indicated by GOHSEP or the Fuel Team Coordinator or an authorized designee |

Due to the unpredictable timing of hurricane scenarios, H hour should be used as a guideline for planning efforts, as it may be adjusted to reflect real-time information (i.e. changes in track or movement of the storm that could affect predicted landfall) that is available for the emergency scenario.

H-120 to 48 Hours to landfall

LDNR Fuel Team Members and Duties:

Fuel Team Coordinator and/or Project Manager

- Notify Fuel Team members that the Fuel Team has been activated and provide activation status.
- Conduct conference calls to obtain baseline and status updates from Fuel Team members. The initial conference call for each event shall be conducted as soon as practicable once the Fuel Team has been activated and/or activation status has been upgraded.
- Facilitate communication with LOMSCA, LMTA, LMOGA, public sector representatives, and additional personnel to identify problems in public fuel supply chain and develop solutions.
- Verify emergency contact and back-up information.
- Obtain passwords to access systems/online systems, if available.
- Notify designated public and private sector personnel on standby to report to the EOC or LA BEOC, as directed by GOHSEP.
- Coordinate with law enforcement, GOHSEP, and other resources (as needed) to gather and disseminate time-critical information to the Fuel Team and ensure fuel team issues are addressed
- Coordinate with designated personnel to organize needs for Fuel Waivers, Supply and Terminals, Transporters, and Communications. Enact individual emergency plans.
- Coordinate with federal and state agencies to focus on waiver needs and identify areas that may need aid.
- Coordinate with contractors and provide instructions to complete the mission. Provide routine updates as the scenario changes.
- Provide updates and information to Fuel Team members regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical
- Coordinate with additional resource agencies/private sector representatives to address fuel supply issues as needed

Operations Group

- Provide status updates to the Fuel Team Coordinator or his designee at least two times per day or as requested by Fuel Team Coordinator
- Provide updates and information to Fuel Team members regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical or as directed by Fuel Team Coordinator
- Use fuel station database information to contact affected parishes, facilities in affected areas to obtain fuel status, generator status, etc.

- Update facility information in fuel station database.
- Print a hard copy and save a portable back-up electronic copy of the most recent
 - online facility survey
 - recent map of all stations, evacuation analysis and check all systems
 - facility online survey results
- Prepare schedule for personnel coverage at Emergency Operations Center
- Save a portable back-up electronic copy of the most recent map of all stations, evacuation analysis and check all systems
- Ensure that all websites are functioning properly.
- Perform a refresher training session for Fuel Team personnel, EOC representatives, and other applicable personnel
- Miscellaneous duties assigned by the Fuel Team Coordinator or the Project Manager

H-48 to 24 Hours to landfall

LDNR Fuel Team Members and Duties:

Fuel Team Coordinator and/or Project Manager

- Maintain regular communication with Fuel Team members to provide updates, obtain status reports, identify problems, and develop solutions.
- Continue to provide updated information regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, damage reports, power outages, rack and refinery statuses, curfews, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical
- Notify designated public and private sector personnel on standby to report to the EOC or LA BEOC, as directed by GOHSEP.
- Conduct conference calls to obtain baseline and status updates from Fuel Team members. The initial conference call for each event shall be conducted as soon as practicable once the Fuel Team has been activated and/or activation status has been upgraded.
- Facilitate communication with LOMSCA, LMTA, LMOGA, public sector representatives, and additional personnel to identify problems and develop solutions.
- Verify emergency contact and back-up information.
- Obtain passwords to access systems/online systems, if available.
- Coordinate with law enforcement, GOHSEP, and other resources (as needed) to gather and disseminate time-critical information to the Fuel Team and ensure fuel team issues are addressed
- Coordinate with designated personnel to organize needs for Fuel Waivers, Supply and Terminals, Transporters, and Communications. Enact individual emergency plans.
- Coordinate with federal and state agencies to focus on waiver needs and identify areas that may need aid.
- Coordinate with contractors and provide instructions to complete the mission. Provide routine updates as the scenario changes.
- Continue to use the results from monitoring to identify fuel needs and coordinate with Louisiana Fuel Team members to meet evacuation needs and pre-event maintenance.
- Continue to provide updated information to Fuel Team members regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical
- Continue to coordinate with additional resource agencies/private sector representatives to address fuel supply issues as needed

Operations Group

- Provide status updates to the Fuel Team Coordinator or his designee at least two times per day or as requested by Fuel Team Coordinator
- Provide updates and information to Fuel Team members regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical or as directed by Fuel Team Coordinator
- Use fuel station database information to contact affected parishes, facilities in affected areas to obtain fuel status, generator status, etc. Update facility information in fuel station database.
- Print a hard copy, save a portable back-up electronic copy, and provide hard copies to the EOC contact of the most recent map of all stations, evacuation analysis and check all systems
- Provide as needed on-boarding training for personnel to the websites, procedures, and protocols
- Analyze results from status updates, fuel modeling, and any additional information to assist in critical decision-making.
- Continue to coordinate with additional resource agencies/private sector representatives to address fuel supply issues as needed
- Prepare schedule for personnel coverage at Emergency Operations Center
- Save a portable back-up electronic copy of the most recent map of all stations, evacuation analysis and check all systems
- Ensure that all websites are functioning properly.
- Provide as needed updates to instructions for usage of the websites by various personnel
- Provide as needed on-boarding training for personnel to use the websites
- Ensure that the most up-to-date versions of instructions are available to personnel.
- Miscellaneous duties assigned by the Fuel Team Coordinator or the Project Manager

H-24 to +24 Hours

LDNR Fuel Team Members and Duties:

Fuel Team Coordinator and/or Project Manager

- Continue to facilitate regular communication with Fuel Team members to provide updates, obtain status reports, identify problems, and develop solutions.
- Continue to provide updated information to Fuel Team members regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, damage reports, power outages, rack and refinery statuses, curfews, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical
- Notify designated public and private sector personnel to report to the Emergency Operations Center as directed by GOHSEP.
- Coordinate with law enforcement and GOHSEP to gather and disseminate time-critical information to the Fuel Team and ensure fuel team issues are addressed
- Communicate with the Fuel Team members to determine if Fuel Waivers and/or Weight Exemption Waivers should be requested.
- Facilitate communication with federal and state agencies to issue and obtain requests for waivers, provide aid, post-event maintenance, and reconnaissance efforts – as needed.
- Analyze results from status updates, fuel modeling, and any additional information to assist in critical decision-making.
- Continue to coordinate with additional resource agencies/private sector representatives to address fuel supply issues as needed

Operations Group

- Provide status updates to the Fuel Team Coordinator or his designee at least three times per day or as requested by Fuel Team Coordinator
- Provide updates and information to Fuel Team members regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, damage reports, power outages, rack and refinery statuses, curfews, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical or as directed by Fuel Team Coordinator
- Use fuel station database information to contact affected parishes, facilities in affected areas to obtain fuel status, generator status, etc. Update facility information in fuel station database.
- Print a hard copy, save a portable back-up electronic copy, and provide hard copies to the EOC contact of the most recent map of all stations, evacuation analysis and check all systems
- Provide as needed on-boarding training for personnel to use the websites

- Provide regular (at least one time per 24 hour period or as directed by Fuel Team Coordinator) updates to websites focusing on affected areas and parishes. Provide deliverables as requested.
- Analyze results from status updates, fuel modeling, and any additional information to assist in critical decision-making.
- Prepare schedule for personnel coverage at Emergency Operations Center
- Act as a liaison to meet the needs and requests of the GOHSEP, Fuel Team Coordinator, and Project Manager. Provide continual updates to websites. Provide deliverables as requested.
- Miscellaneous duties assigned by the Fuel Team Coordinator or the Project Manager

+24 Hours

LDNR Fuel Team Members and Duties:

Fuel Team Coordinator and/or Project Manager

- Continue to facilitate regular communication with Fuel Team members to provide updates, obtain status reports, identify problems, and develop solutions.
- Continue to provide updated information regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, damage reports, power outages, rack and refinery statuses, curfews, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical
- Notify designated public and private sector personnel to report to the Emergency Operations Center as directed by GOHSEP.
- Coordinate with law enforcement and GOHSEP to gather and disseminate time-critical information to the Fuel Team and ensure fuel team issues are addressed
- Communicate with the Fuel Team members to determine if Fuel Waivers and/or Weight Exemption Waivers should be requested.
- Facilitate communication with federal and state agencies to issue and obtain requests for waivers, provide aid, post-event maintenance, and reconnaissance efforts – as needed.
- Analyze results from status updates, fuel modeling, and any additional information to assist in critical decision-making.

Operations Group

- Designated personnel report to EOC as needed.
- Continue to provide updated information regarding declarations of emergency, evacuation orders, contraflow, road closures, storm updates, fuel shortage/outage reports, damage reports, power outages, rack and refinery statuses, curfews, etc. to Fuel Team members as soon as practical or as directed by Fuel Team Coordinator
- Analyze results from status updates, fuel modeling, and any additional information to assist in critical decision-making
- Act as a liaison to meet the needs and requests of the GOHSEP, Fuel Team Coordinator, and Project Manager.
- Provide as needed on-boarding training for personnel to use the websites
- Provide regular (at least one time per 24 hour period or as directed by Fuel Team Coordinator) updates to websites focusing on affected areas and parishes. Provide deliverables as requested
- Miscellaneous duties assigned by the Fuel Team Coordinator or the Project Manager

VII. POST EVENT

- Fuel Team members shall be notified that the activation status has been downgraded to Stand Down at the discretion of the Fuel Team Coordinator or his designee.
- Fuel Team members, contractors; industry and refinery representatives; parish, state, and federal representatives; and other key personnel shall evaluate system efficiency and effectiveness and provide feedback on plan implementation.
- Revise and update playbook as necessary based on feedback.

REFERENCES & USEFUL LINKS

American Petroleum Institute – Oil and Natural Gas Industry Preparedness Handbook (<http://www.api.org/policy-and-issues/policy-items/safety/oil-and-natural-gas-industry-preparedness-handbook>)

Energy Supply Logistics (<http://www.energysupplylogistics.com/map/>)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (<http://www.fema.gov/>)

State of Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (<http://www.gohsep.la.gov/>)

State of Louisiana Emergency Information (<http://emergency.louisiana.gov/>)

State of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources – Fuel Team (<http://dnr.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&pid=786>)

State of Louisiana Agriculture and Forestry (<http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/>)

State of Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/>)

State of Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (<http://wwwsp.dotd.la.gov/Pages/default.aspx>)

State of Louisiana Public Service Commission (<http://www.lpsc.louisiana.gov/>)

Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (<http://www.lmoga.com/>)

Louisiana Oil Marketers & Convenience Store Association (<http://www.lomcsa.com/>)

Louisiana Motor Transport Association, Inc. (<http://www.louisianatrucking.com/>)

U.S. National Weather Service - National Hurricane Center (<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>)

U.S. Department of Energy (<http://energy.gov/>)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (<http://www.dhs.gov/>)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (<http://www.epa.gov/>)

U.S. Coast Guard (<https://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/portDirectory.do?tabId=1&cotpId=39>)

Louisiana Business Operations Center (<http://www.labeoc.org/labeoc/welcome.aspx>)

APPENDIX A. Protocol for Managing Emergency Fuel Waivers

Purpose

This protocol addresses the sequencing and the processes necessary for the State to request and potentially receive emergency fuel waivers from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) during declared states of emergency.

Responsibilities

Department of Agriculture (LDAF) – Must grant waivers to state requirements for Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP).

Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) – Develops RVP waiver requests on behalf of the State and submits them to EPA for consideration. Ensures that this protocol is reviewed and updated by June 1 of each year.

Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA) – Maintains a current list of refinery contacts that is used to facilitate discussions with EPA on waiver requests.

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) – Responsible for coordination of overall fuel effort.

Refineries, Pipelines and Distributors - Present information relative to a distribution issue that is affecting fuel availability.

Steps for Requesting Gasoline RVP Waivers

- 1) The President or the Governor must have declared an emergency before the process can officially begin.
- 2) DNR staff will provide updated copies of the protocol to team members
- 3) Documentation of an actual or impending shortage should be provided to DEQ
 - a. Refineries to present information relative to a refining capacity shortage
 - b. Pipeline Operators and/or fuel distributors present information relative to a distribution issue that is affecting fuel availability.
- 4) NOTES:
 - a. Waivers cannot be granted in advance in anticipation of a shortage; there must be an actual shortfall of compliant fuel
 - b. Local distribution issues are not grounds for a waiver request
 - c. Hospitals and emergency responders need to fuel early to avoid distribution issues
 - d. Price cannot be the basis for a waiver
 - e. There must be alternative supplies of fuel available for distribution in the affected area
- 5) DEQ develops the waiver request while working in conjunction with EPA (Region 6 and Headquarters) and on behalf of the Governor
 - a. Sample waiver request letter is included in this document
- 6) If EPA needs additional information, they will work with the Department of Energy (DOE) and will contact refineries individually for more information
 - a. There are federal antitrust rules that dictate which parties can engage in discussions
- 7) EPA and DOE jointly determine if the waiver request is justified
- 8) The EPA Administrator or designee will either issue a waiver or a denial
- 9) If a federal waiver is granted, then LDAF must issue a waiver of their state requirements prior to implementation of federal waiver.³
 - a. State waivers normally are granted through emergency rule.

Components of a Gasoline RVP Waiver Request

Refineries or distributors requesting a waiver to any fuel requirement should provide, to the greatest extent possible and as applicable, the following types of information in their request to LDEQ:

- Documentation of fuel shortages, including information relative to the geographic area of the shortage and the availability of fuel within that area. The area identified as experiencing the shortage should be specified as being either a national, geographic or local area. If this request is confined to a local area, the parish names should be included.
- Documentation from national agencies such as Department of Energy or Department of Commerce that corroborate the shortage concerns.
- A description of how granting the request to market a higher RVP as opposed to lower RVP fuel in Louisiana will alleviate supply issues.
- Identification of the geographic areas where the higher RVP fuel will be marketed and sold.
- A description of how and where the higher RVP fuel will be stored (i.e. types of tanks, specific locations, etc...).
- The anticipated start date of supplying this fuel in the event that a waiver is granted.
- The quantity of higher RVP fuel that is anticipated to be supplied within Louisiana during this period of the waiver request (by market if known or available).
- With regard to fuel refining, storage and handling, a detailed analysis of estimated emissions increases resulting from making the shift from lower to higher RVP fuel

Ethanol Blending Requirements

In certain cases, an EPA waiver may also be needed to address fuel blending requirements. Such a temporary request would seek to extend the 1.0 psi RVP allowance to gasolines containing 1-10% ethanol. Changes to the EPA National Renewable Fuel Standard for 2010 might have additional requirements.

Authorities

There is no limitation on who can request a waiver to fuel requirements. 42 USC 7545(c)(ii) provides the EPA administrator with the authority to “waive” fuel requirements established by 7545(c) [general fuel requirements], (h) [RVP requirements], (i) [sulfur content], (k) [Reformulated gasoline], (m) [oxygenated fuels], and any fuel requirement in a SIP provided the Administrator determines that:

- (I) extreme and unusual fuel or fuel additive supply circumstances exist in a State or region of the Nation which prevent the distribution of an adequate supply of the fuel or fuel additive to consumers;
- (II) such extreme and unusual fuel and fuel additive supply circumstances are the result of a natural disaster, an Act of God, a pipeline or refinery equipment failure, or another event that could not reasonably have been foreseen or prevented and not the lack of prudent planning on the part of the suppliers of the fuel or fuel additive to such State or region; and
- (III) it is in the public interest to grant the waiver (for example, when a waiver is necessary to meet projected temporary shortfalls in the supply of the fuel or fuel additive in a State or region of the Nation which cannot otherwise be compensated for).

Sample Gasoline Waiver Request Letter from LDEQ¹

Mr. Granta A. Nakayama
Assistant Administrator
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
US Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, DC 10460

RE: Request for Fuel Waiver Concerning Gasoline for Louisiana

Dear Mr. Nakayama:

As you already know, a tropical cyclone, “Gustav”, is near the Gulf of Mexico and is projected to make landfall at/near the Louisiana coast as a category 3 hurricane. Voluntary and mandatory evacuations are beginning today in South Louisiana parishes. Certain areas, including critical evacuation routes, will experience a shortage of the 7.8 RVP gasoline. Because of difficulties associated with matching the correct RVP fuel with the correct parish, providing an adequate supply of gasoline to support evacuation, rescue, and recovery efforts will present extreme and unusual challenges as suppliers will struggle to provide an adequate quantity of fuel to those areas needing it most. As we have seen previously, in events such as Hurricane Katrina, successful evacuation is a matter of life and death.

On behalf of Governor John Bel Edwards and in consultation with United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 6 (EPA), the State of Louisiana respectfully requests temporary emergency relief from certain federal fuel requirements:

- 1) Waiver of RVP requirements: Louisiana has fuel requirements that differ from parish to parish creating a geographic complexity that presents unique fuel supply challenges during an event where evacuation is required.
- Gasoline in certain areas of Louisiana, as designated in 40 CFR 80.27 and in the federally approved air quality State Implementation Plan, is required to have a Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) of 7.8 pounds per square inch (psi) during the ozone season.
- Other parishes (mostly northern parishes of the State) can have 9.0 psi RVP. It is expected that certain areas will experience a shortage of the 7.8 psi RVP gasoline.

¹THIS IS A SAMPLE LETTER FOR REFERENCE ONLY. DOCUMENTATION OF ACTUAL/IMPENDING FUEL SHORTAGE INFORMATION, CONTACT NAMES, AND PHONE NUMBERS SHALL BE UPDATED FOR EACH REQUEST FOR FUEL WAIVER

EPA Fuel Waiver Request

DATE

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- In the evacuation for Gustav, certain areas including critical evacuation routes will experience a shortage of 7.8 RVP gasoline. Because of difficulties associated with matching the correct RVP fuel with the correct parish, Louisiana is requesting a temporary emergency waiver of the 7.8 psi RVP requirements effective immediately that will allow use of 9.0 psi fuel.

Fuel demand in certain portions of the metro New Orleans area is already up 250 percent based upon information we are receiving from some fuel marketers. In the month immediately following Katrina, statewide gasoline sales increased by 16% over August 2005. Voluntary and mandatory evacuations are beginning today in South Louisiana parishes. This will have an impact on the employee base for the refineries supplying fuel to the region. The resulting production decreases or facility shutdowns will impact the availability of fuel in much of the area expected to be impacted by the hurricanes. Again, a waiver of the 7.8 psi RVP requirements will allow use of 9.0 psi fuel, if necessary, to help ensure that an adequate fuel supply is in place.

During the evacuations in the pre-landfall of Katrina in 2005, panic began to set in within the 7.8 psi RVP fuel service area when an adequate supply of the proper fuel was not available. Based on our experience with Katrina, it is likely that most 9.0 psi RVP fuel that would be sold in the lower RVP area will be needed as part of the evacuation/rescue efforts and very little will be used to fuel vehicles that will remain in the area for normal use. Ultimately, we would expect to see minimal or no observable impact on local ozone levels as a result of using the higher RVP fuel in one of these designated areas. Again, approval of this request will allow 9.0 psi fuel to be sold for the duration of the waiver.

2) Waiver for Ethanol Blending Requirements

- Now that industry is blending ethanol into gasoline in many areas of Louisiana to comply with the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, we seek flexibility in ethanol blending related provisions. Louisiana is requesting temporary extension of the 1.0 psi RVP allowance to gasolines containing 1-10% ethanol (currently limited to 9%-10% only).

EPA Fuel Waiver Request
DATE
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We trust that you will respond favorably to our request to maintain an adequate supply of fuel during the evacuation and aftermath of the storm. Thank you for your consideration and attention in this matter. If you have any questions, please call me at 225 219-3950 or your staff may contact Michael Vince at 225 219-3482.

Sincerely,

Chuck Carr Brown
Secretary

c: Governor John Bel Edwards
Mayor Richard E. Greene, US EPA Region 6
Guy Donaldson, US EPA Region 6

Attachment A.1 - Gasoline Fuel Requirements

Summer Grade Fuel for High Ozone season: May 1 to September 15

7.8psi (for ozone non-attainment and maintenance parishes)
9.0psi (for ozone attainment parishes)

- For all regulated parties except retailers and wholesale purchaser-consumers, maximum standards generally take effect May 1.
- Standards for June 1 to September 15 are maximum standards for all regulated parties including retailers and wholesale purchaser-consumers, unless state has an extended summer season as part of the federally-approved SIP.
- Gasoline alcohol blends meeting requirements of 40 CFR 80.27(d) have 1.0 psi waiver of applicable RVP standard unless:
 - 1) the State has adopted and enforces a SIP-approved RVP standard which does not provide for the 1.0 psi;
 - 2) the State has received EPA approval to opt-out of the 1.0 psi waiver provision per Section 1501(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 [Clean Air Act 211(h)(5), as amended]; or
 - 3) the State uses reformulated gasoline (RFG), which has a more stringent VOC performance standard. Additional information about RFG can be found at www.epa.gov/otaq/rfg.htm

EPA regulates summer grade fuel requirements. Requests for waivers from summer grade fuel requirements should be submitted to LDEQ. When warranted, LDEQ will prepare and submit waiver requests to the EPA. EPA Headquarters staff work with Department of Energy staff to evaluate and make determinations on these requests. They will communicate directly with refiners and other related parties to ensure that they have completely evaluated these requests before they make a decision. LDAF must also grant a waiver to state fuel requirements once EPA has issued their waiver.

Winter Grade Fuel:

Sold from September 16 to October 31
11.5psi (All parishes)

Sold from November 1 to March 31
13.5psi (All parishes)

Sold from April 1 to April 30
11.5psi (All parishes)

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture (LDAF) regulates winter grade fuel Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) requirements, therefore winter grade fuel waiver requests should be submitted to LADF. LDEQ will work both EPA and LDAF in reviewing requests and granting fuel waivers.

Attachment A.2 – Understanding Diesel Fuel Requirements¹

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards require a major reduction in the sulfur content of diesel fuels and emission levels from diesel engines and vehicles. To meet the EPA standards, the petroleum industry must produce Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel, a cleaner-burning diesel fuel containing a maximum of 15 parts-per-million (ppm) sulfur to replace most Low Sulfur Diesel (LSD) fuel, which contains a maximum of 500 ppm sulfur.

By December 1, 2010, all highway and non road diesel fuel offered for sale must be ULSD fuel. Between 2006 and 2010, both ULSD fuel and Low Sulfur Diesel fuel will be available. Some retail outlets will sell ULSD fuel, others Low Sulfur Diesel fuel and some will sell both. By December 1, 2014, all locomotive and marine diesel fuel offered for sale must be ULSD.

ULSD fuel will burn cleaner in both existing diesel engines and in the new diesel engines and vehicles that will be equipped with advanced emissions control systems beginning with the 2007 model year. Because of this advanced technology, diesel-powered vehicles produced in the 2007 model year and later must use ULSD only.

ULSD requirements for non-road use (e.g., locomotives, boats and construction and farm vehicles) will be phased in on a slightly delayed timetable, except in California.

Both the IRS and the EPA use a red dye to designate different qualities of fuel. The IRS uses the red dye to identify diesel normally sold for uses exempt from excise tax, such as to farmers for farming or to local governments for buses. The EPA uses a red dye to designate high-sulfur, off-road diesel.

Not all diesel fuels have the same destination. Home heating oil is designated to be pumped into above-ground storage tanks and used as a source of heat. Diesel fuel for automobiles contains less sulfur than home heating oil, and is designed strictly for use in diesel engines. Automotive diesel fuel is also subject to taxes not levied on home heating oil. In order to tell the two fuels apart, a special red dye is added to home heating oil to create red diesel.

Red diesel fuel is only slightly different chemically from regular automotive diesel fuel, but there can be a significant difference in cost. The cheaper red diesel fuel could conceivably work in place of the more expensive automotive diesel fuel but that would defeat the purpose of the fuel tax. In order to ensure that home heating oil, which is minimally taxed and is not used as diesel vehicle or nonroad fuel, revenue agents require home heating oil to receive a special red dye, which contains the marker solvent yellow 124.

IRS Tax Code with Diesel Fuel Dye Requirement (26 CFR Chapter I, 48.4082-1): states diesel fuel that is dyed red is not highway fuel and may not be used in highway vehicles since it does not meet federal, diesel quality standards (e.g., sulfur content) unless it is used in a manner that is tax-exempt as defined by the IRS.

¹ NOTE: There is a reasonable expectation that diesel fuel requirement waivers will not be required under emergency evacuation or recovery events due to recent changes in fuel formulation and the methodology for applying red dye at the distribution racks. Information in this Appendix is included for historical reference only. In the event that a waiver to these requirements may become necessary, the procedures for gasoline waivers are appropriate.

Attachment A.3 – Waiver Required from LDAF³

Declaration of Emergency
Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Office of Agro-Consumer Services
Chapter. 3. Petroleum Products
(LAC 7:XXXV.303)

In accordance with the emergency provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953 (B), and under the authority of R.S. 3:4608 and 4680, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry declares an emergency to exist and adopts by emergency process the attached regulations for the suspension of rules governing the sale of gasoline with greater than 7.8 psi Reid vapor pressure (RVP).

On August 26, 2012, Governor Bobby Jindal declared a state of emergency in Louisiana for purposes of preparing for Tropical Storm Isaac. Tropical Storm Isaac was upgraded to a hurricane on August 28, 2012. Hurricane Isaac made landfall in Louisiana on August 29, 2012 creating widespread flooding and structural damage.

On August 28, 2012 the Department of Agriculture and Forestry issued a waiver, by way of an emergency rule, suspending the RVP requirements in certain areas. In spite of the prior waiver issued, there still remain problems with gasoline availability in many areas of the state, particularly the areas in and around the southeast quadrant of the state. While some amounts of low volatility gasoline remain throughout the fuel distribution system in varying quantities, the refinery shutdowns and slow pace of restarts have resulted in an inadequate supply of the overall volume of low volatility gasoline. The state faces great challenges providing an adequate supply of gasoline to support recovery efforts to those areas needing it most. Louisiana is granting a temporary emergency waiver of the RVP requirements in all parishes to allow statewide use of 11.5 psi RVP gasoline. Regulated parties should continue to sell or distribute gasoline meeting the 9.0 psi RVP and 7.8 psi RVP standards, as applicable, where such supplies are available. The intent of this emergency rule is to rescind and replace the emergency rule issued on August 28, 2012.

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has adopted rules and regulations adopting the ASTM International standards for gasoline Reid vapor pressure. A temporary suspension of these rules and regulations during the emergency is necessary to provide for an adequate supply of gasoline. Failure to suspend these rules and regulations creates an imminent peril to the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of this state.

These emergency rules become effective upon signature of the Commissioner and shall remain in effect until 11:59 p.m. on September 15, 2012.

Title 7
Agriculture and Animals
Part XXXV. Agro-Consumer Services
Chapter 3. Petroleum Products and Motor Fuels
§303. Standard Fuel Specifications for Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends

A. – 8. ...

9. The ASTM D 4814, "Standard Specifications for Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel" seasonal volatility standards for all parishes in the state of Louisiana are hereby suspended to immediately allow the statewide use of 11.5 psi RVP gasoline.

Signed and attested to this 5th day of September, 2012.



Mike Strain, DVM
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry

APPENDIX B. Underground Storage Tank Flood Guide

Guidance from EPA (EPA-510-R-10-002) to assist UST owners in the event of a threatened or actual flood. The guidance provides assistance for operators to prepare for a flood, important actions to complete after the disaster strikes, and information on financial assistance. The guide is intended to prepare for, prevent, or lessen the catastrophic effects and environmental harm that could occur as a result of flooded UST systems. The guide is also intended to assist UST systems to return to service as soon as possible.

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-03/documents/ustfloodguide.pdf>

In addition to this guidance owners/operators are still required to follow normal procedures for reporting incidents to the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) system if warranted by UST regulations. When contacting SPOC about releases, please have the following information available:

- Your name and the name of your company
- The **mailing** address of your company
- The telephone number(s) where you can be reached
- The parish **where the incident occurred**
- The name of the responsible party
- The Hazardous Material Hotline Incident Number
- The **physical** address/location of the incident
- The date that the release occurred
- The times when the release began and ended
- The product released and an estimated amount
- Description of how the product was released, along with any information on remedial actions
- Directions on how to reach the incident location

SPOC Reporting Procedures: <http://deg.louisiana.gov/page/single-point-of-contact>

SPOC Online Reporting: <http://deg.louisiana.gov/page/file-a-complaint-report-an-incident>

APPENDIX C. Refineries and Terminals

Background

LMOGA would like to remind all petroleum refiners, marketers, distributors, trucking companies and other petrochemical interests of the steps that can be taken now to facilitate fuel logistics in the event of a storm in Louisiana or surrounding states. For your consideration, LMOGA suggests that early preparations and efforts to apply these practices, well in advance of any storm landfall, could make a significant difference in the effectiveness of fuel logistics should a storm disrupt supplies.

Early Preparation Steps

Based on input from LMOGA membership and difficulties that industry experienced in the aftermath of previous hurricanes, some useful early preparation steps would include:

- Determining what locations your firm desires to load fuel, including potential back-up locations
- Ensuring that a contract and associated financial credit guarantees have been established to pick up fuel loads at the selected locations
- Transmitting cumulative contractual volumes, and real-time status, to drivers, dispatchers, and supervisors to ensure clear fuel loading expectations (to remain within pre-arranged contract and credit limits)
- Understanding and complying with driver training that may be required for selected terminals and loading racks (before the storm)
- Utilizing trucks with appropriate safety equipment and loading configurations that meet selected terminal or loading rack requirements
- Informing any back-up drivers, or other personnel who may be involved in the post storm response, of all of the above

As you know, statistics from the National Hurricane Center indicate mid-August through mid-September have the highest historical frequency of hurricanes for the Gulf Coast. There is still sufficient time to plan for and apply the recommended practices for fuel logistics. To assist with applying these practices, LMOGA recommends that contact be made at the numbers provided below, to facilitate pre-storm planning.

Contact LMOGA for updated contact information 225-387-3205.

APPENDIX D. Fuel Transportation

Goal: Transportation exemptions will be needed to ensure availability of fuel for an orderly and efficient evacuation and following the aftermath of a hurricane so the public will be able to acquire essential services; to establish a formal process to get assets when and where needed; to provide additional transportation assets and; pursue options for statewide credentialing for transporters entering critical infrastructure.

D1. Vehicle Size & Weight Exemptions. In order to transport the greatest amount of supplies quickly and efficiently, the state and federal government issue limited truck exemptions for commercial motor vehicles responding to a disaster.

State. To complement the Gubernatorial Declaration of an Emergency (Attachment 1), the Governor's Office routinely issues an Emergency Order granting certain size, weight, permit, fuel and registration exemptions for trucks involved in the relief effort (Attachment 2 and 3). The increased weight limits allow fuel trucks to transport greater amounts of fuel per trip and thereby reduce the overall number of truckloads necessary to satisfy the demand for the fuel. NOTE: There is legislation pending that will allow the Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development to issue the size and weight emergency exemptions.

Federal. When the President issues a Declaration of Emergency, the Emergency Order automatically triggers the temporary suspension of certain Federal safety regulations, including Hours of Service, for motor carriers and drivers engaged in specific aspects of the emergency relief effort. [49 CFR 390.23] The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMSCA) can also declare that a regional emergency exists in portions of the Southern Region in the highway transportation of certain petroleum products and ingredients. Motor carriers and drivers transporting gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, propane, natural gas/CNG, and ethanol to address emergency needs arising from a disaster (such as fuel supply shortages) would be exempt from 49 CFR Parts 390-399 for 14 days. No other products are covered by this special exemption (Attachment 4).

Foreign Carrier Certification. In order to satisfy the needs of the public in response to a disaster, it is often necessary to utilize motor carriers that are domiciled in other states to assist in the delivery of fuel in the state. Since these motor carriers do not usually do business with oil refineries in Louisiana, we need to develop a process to expedite the certification of foreign carriers and the issuance of credentials to their drivers that will enable them to load fuel at the racks. The refineries can also provide personnel stationed at the rack to assist in the loading of fuel.

Fuel Rack/Transporter Coordination. In order to expedite the delivery of fuel we must eliminate unnecessary trips to the fuel rack that result in no fuel being loaded into a truck. It is therefore critical to establish a process to 1) notify motor carriers and customers of refinery status changes, 2) confirm the allocation status of specific suppliers and 3) to notify the transporter of the allocation status prior to arrival at the fuel rack. It is also important to establish a process for immediate notification of road closures and highway detours directly to motor carriers and/or the DNR Fuel Coordination Team

Credentials/Re-entry. As a result of our experience in hurricane Katrina, the state implemented a plan that established uniform criteria to allow re-entry of essential personnel and critical infrastructure owners, operators, subcontractors and other personnel into a disaster area. Several local jurisdictions in the New Orleans area have created their own re-entry credentialing program.

We need to verify a credentialing process that will allow fuel transporters to deliver fuel in disaster areas so that there would be no confusion and/or delay at the various points of entry. Expediting access for commercial motor vehicles transporting fuel to the disaster area without compromising safety is the primary objective. There is also a need to determine the credentials needed for support personnel.

Curfews. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, it is imperative that fuel transporters be allowed to load and unload fuel after government-imposed curfews are in effect to avoid interaction with emotionally charged crowds and to protect the truck drivers and equipment. In some instances, it may be necessary for local officials to provide law enforcement escorts for fuel trucks.

NOTE: A Fuel Workshop to include members of private industry and public agencies is planned to discuss and resolve fuel chain issues. The date of this workshop has not yet been set. A FINAL draft of this document will be provided after the workshop.

Attachment D.1 – State Declaration of Emergency



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCLAMATION NO. 51 BJ 2008

STATE OF EMERGENCY - HURRICANE GUSTAV

- WHEREAS,** the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, R.S. 29:721, *et seq.*, confers upon the Governor of the state of Louisiana emergency powers to deal with emergencies and disasters, including those caused by fire, flood, earthquake or other natural or man-made causes, in order to ensure that preparations of this state will be adequate to deal with such emergencies or disasters and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the state of Louisiana;
- WHEREAS,** when the Governor determines that a disaster or emergency has occurred, or the threat thereof is imminent, R.S. 29:724(B)(1) empowers him to declare a state of emergency by executive order or proclamation, or both;
- WHEREAS,** Hurricane Gustav is expected to impact the coastal parishes of Louisiana with hurricane strength winds, wave surges, high tides, torrential rain and tornado activity. The storm is expected to make landfall on the Louisiana coast on or about September 1, 2008, with the expectation that hurricane force winds will reach the Louisiana coast prior to landfall;
- WHEREAS,** the forecast from the National Weather Service indicates that the coastal parishes of Louisiana will be subjected to hurricane conditions to such a degree that life and property will be placed in jeopardy;
- WHEREAS,** the coastal parishes of Louisiana are expected to issue parish declarations of emergency; and
- WHEREAS,** a declaration of emergency is necessary to allow state agencies to thoroughly prepare for any eventuality and to allow federal agencies and federal resources to be deployed if necessary;
- NOW THEREFORE I, BOBBY JINDAL,** Governor of the state of Louisiana, by virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana, do hereby order and direct as follows:
- SECTION 1:** Pursuant to the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, R.S. 29:721, *et seq.*, a state of emergency is declared to exist in the state of Louisiana as a result of forecasted hurricane activity which has created emergency conditions that threaten the lives and property of the citizens of the state.

SECTION 2: The Director of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness is hereby authorized to undertake any activity authorized by law which he deems necessary and appropriate in response to this declaration;

SECTION 3: The state of emergency extends from August 27, 2008 through September 26, 2008, unless terminated sooner.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the city of Baton Rouge, on this 27th day of August, 2008.

/S/ Bobby Jindal
GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

**ATTEST BY
THE GOVERNOR**

/S/ Jay Dardenne
SECRETARY OF STATE

***Attachment D.2 State Issued Declaration of Waiver for Vehicles, Trucks,
and Loads***



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. BJ 2012 - 10

DOTD GUIDELINES FOR VEHICLES, TRUCKS, AND LOADS

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, R.S. 29:721, et seq., confers upon the Governor of the State of Louisiana emergency powers to deal with emergencies and disasters, including those caused by fire, flood, earthquake or other natural or man-made causes, to ensure that preparations of this state will be adequate to deal with such emergencies or disasters, and to preserve the lives and property of the citizens of the State of Louisiana;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Proclamation No. 92 BJ 2012, a state of emergency was declared and is currently in effect and as a result has requested the assistance of other states;

WHEREAS, the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the affected areas of Louisiana and surrounding states, require that the movements of operators of commercial motor carriers traveling on the public highways of the State of Louisiana for the purpose of emergency preparedness and disaster relief efforts be expedited;

NOW THEREFORE, I, BOBBY JINDAL, Governor of the state of Louisiana, by virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution and the laws of the state of Louisiana, do hereby order and direct as follows:

SECTION 1: The following size and weight for vehicles on roadways maintained by the State of Louisiana shall not exceed the following limitations:

- A. Maximum gross vehicle weight for vehicles equipped with five (5) or more weight-bearing axles with outer bridge spans of not less than forty (40) feet, but less than fifty-one (51) feet, shall not exceed ninety thousands (90,000) pounds. No single axle vehicle shall exceed twenty thousands (20,000) pounds in weight. No group of two (2) axles vehicles shall exceed forty thousand (40,000) pounds in weight. No group of three (3) axles vehicles shall exceed forty-eight thousands (48,000) pounds in weight except with a permit issued by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (hereafter "Department");
- B. Maximum gross vehicle weight for vehicles equipped with five (5) or more weight-bearing axles with outer bridge spans of not less than fifty-one (51) feet shall not exceed ninety-five thousands (95,000) pounds. No single axle vehicle shall exceed twenty thousand (20,000) pounds in weight. No group of two (2) axles vehicles shall exceed forty thousand (40,000) pounds in weight. No group of three (3) axles vehicles shall exceed forty-eight thousand (48,000) pounds in weight, except with a permit issued by the Department;

- C. Maximum gross vehicle weight for vehicles equipped with four (4) weight-bearing axles with outer bridge spans of not less than forty-three (43) feet shall not exceed eighty thousand (80,000) pounds. No single axle vehicle shall exceed twenty thousand (20,000) pounds in weight. No group of two (2) axles vehicles shall exceed forty thousand (40,000) pounds in weight. No group of three (3) axles vehicles shall exceed forty-eight thousand (48,000) pounds in weight, except with a permit issued by the Department.
- D. Maximum dimensions shall not exceed fourteen (14) feet wide, fourteen (14) feet high, and ninety-five (95) feet long on Interstate highways and fourteen (14) feet wide, thirteen (13) feet six (6) inches high, and ninety-five (95) feet long on non-Interstate highways. Carriers, owners, and/or drivers of any vehicle being operated under this Order are responsible for verifying in advance that the actual dimensions and weight of the vehicle/load are acceptable for all routes being traveled. This includes, but is not limited to, areas deemed by Federal, state, or local officials as inaccessible due to damages caused by Tropical Storm Isaac, overhead structures and/or construction areas; and
- E. Any vehicle greater than eight (8) feet six (6) inches wide and less than or equal to fourteen (14) feet wide may travel during daylight hours only, beginning thirty (30) minutes before sunrise and ending thirty (30) minutes after sunset.

SECTION 2: The commercial vehicle regulatory requirements regarding the purchase of trip permits for registration and fuel for commercial motor carriers engaged in disaster relief efforts in the State of Louisiana shall be waived. This permit waiver also applies to such vehicles/loads with weights and dimensions not exceeding those described in Section 1(A) through (D) above. However, such permits must be obtained from the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development for vehicles exceeding those weights.

SECTION 3: Nothing in this Order shall be construed to allow any vehicle to exceed weight limits posted for bridges and like structures, or relieve any vehicle or carrier, owner or driver of any vehicle from compliance with any restrictions other than those specified, or from any statute, rule, order, or other legal requirement not specifically waived herein.

SECTION 4: Nothing in this Order shall be construed or interpreted as being applicable to travel on non-state maintained highways, or as being applicable to construction and building projects that are not in support of Tropical Storm Isaac recovery and repair efforts.

SECTION 5: This Order is effective upon signature and shall apply unless amended, modified, rescinded, or terminated by the Governor, or terminated by operation of law.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the city of Baton Rouge, on the 27th day of August, 2012.

/s/ Bobby Jindal
GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

**ATTEST BY
THE GOVERNOR**

/s/ Tom Schedler
SECRETARY OF STATE

Attachment D.3

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. JBE 2016- _____

DOTD GUIDELINES FOR VEHICLES, TRUCKS & LOADS AMENDS JBE 2016-78

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act, R.S. 29:721, et seq., confers upon the governor of the state of Louisiana emergency powers to deal with emergencies and disasters, including those caused by fire, flood, earthquake or other natural or man-made causes, to ensure that preparations of this state will be adequate to deal with such emergencies or disasters, and to preserve the lives and property of the citizens of the state of Louisiana;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Proclamation No. 51 BJ 2008, a state of emergency was declared and is currently in effect and as a result Louisiana has requested the assistance of other states;

WHEREAS, the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the affected areas of Louisiana and surrounding states require that the movements of operators of commercial motor carriers traveling on the public highways of the state of Louisiana for the purpose of emergency preparedness and disaster relief efforts be expedited;

NOW THEREFORE, I, JOHN BEL EDWARDS, Governor of the state of Louisiana, by virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution and the laws of the state of Louisiana, do hereby order and direct as follows:

SECTION 1: The following sizes and weights for vehicles on roadways maintained by the state of Louisiana shall not exceed the following limitations:

A. For vehicles transporting green goods debris (trees and limbs, etc.), white goods debris (appliances, etc.), and construction goods debris (fence materials, roof repair debris, etc.), the maximum gross vehicle weight for vehicles equipped with five (5) or more weight-bearing axles with outer bridge spans of not less than forty (40) feet, but less than fifty-one (51) feet, shall not exceed ninety thousand (90,000) pounds. No single axle carrying such loads shall exceed twenty thousand (20,000) pounds. No group of two (2) axles carrying such loads shall exceed forty thousand (40,000) pounds. No group of three (3) axles carrying such loads shall exceed forty-eight thousand (48,000) pounds, except with a permit issued by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (hereinafter "Department");

B. For vehicles transporting green goods debris (trees and limbs, etc.), white goods debris (appliances, etc.) and construction goods debris (fence materials, roof repair debris, etc.), the maximum gross vehicle weight for vehicles equipped with five (5) or more weight-bearing axles with outer bridge spans of not less than fifty-one (51) feet shall not exceed ninety-five thousand (95,000) pounds. No single axle carrying such loads shall exceed twenty thousand (20,000) pounds. No group of two (2) axles carrying such loads shall exceed forty thousand (40,000) pounds. No group of three (3) axles carrying such loads shall exceed forty-eight thousand (48,000) pounds, except with a permit issued by the Department.

C. For vehicles transporting green goods debris (trees and limbs, etc.), white goods debris (appliances etc.), and construction goods debris (fence materials, roof repair debris, etc.), the maximum gross vehicle weight for vehicles equipped with four (4) weight-bearing axles with outer bridge spans of not less than forty-three (43) feet shall not exceed eighty thousand (80,000) pounds. No single axle carrying such loads shall exceed twenty thousand (20,000) pounds. No group of two (2) axles carrying

such loads shall exceed forty thousand (40,000) pounds. No group of three (3) axles carrying such loads shall exceed forty-eight thousand (48,000) pounds, except with a permit issued by the Department.

D. For vehicles transporting green goods debris (trees and limbs, etc.), white goods debris (appliances etc.), and construction goods debris (fence materials, roof repair debris, etc.), the maximum dimensions shall not exceed fourteen (14) feet wide, fourteen (14) feet high, and ninety-five (95) feet long on Interstate highways and fourteen (14) feet wide, thirteen feet and 6 inches (13', 6") high, and ninety-five (95) feet long on non-Interstate highways.

E. Carriers, owners and/or drivers of any vehicle being operated under this Order are responsible for verifying in advance that the actual dimensions and weights of the vehicles and loads are acceptable for all routes being traveled. This includes, but is not limited to, areas deemed by Federal, state or local officials as inaccessible due to damages caused by Hurricanes Gustav and/or Ike, overhead structures and/or construction areas; and

F. Any manufactured home owned by FEMA or any vehicle which is considered a hurricane disaster relief load and which measures more than eight feet six inches (8' 6") wide and less than fourteen (14) feet wide may travel during daylight hours only, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. All such vehicles must travel with the required signs and flags indicating that they are oversize loads. All such vehicles which measure over twelve (12) feet wide must travel with a certified escort.

SECTION 2. The commercial vehicle regulatory requirements regarding the purchase of trip permits for registration and fuel for commercial motor carriers engaged in disaster relief efforts in the state of Louisiana shall be waived. This permit waiver also applies to such vehicles/loads with the types of loads and the weights and dimensions not exceeding those described in Section 1(A) through (D) above. However such permits must be obtained from the Department for vehicles exceeding those weights.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to allow any vehicle to exceed weight limits posted for bridges and similar structures, or relieve any vehicle or carrier, owner or driver of any vehicle from compliance with any restrictions other than those specified, or from any statute, rule, order or other legal requirement not specifically waived herein.

SECTION 4. Nothing in this Order shall be construed or interpreted as being applicable to travel on non-state maintained highways, or as being applicable to construction and building projects that are not in support of Hurricanes Gustav and/or Ike recovery and repair efforts.

SECTION 5. This Order specifically supersedes Executive Order No. JBE 2016-78. This Order is effective upon signature and shall apply unless amended, modified, terminated or rescinded by the governor, or terminated by operation of law until November 07, 2016.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the city of Baton Rouge, on this _____ day of _____, 2016.

GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

**ATTEST BY THE
GOVERNOR**

SECRETARY OF STATE

Attachment D.4



US Department
Of Transportation
Federal Motor Carrier
Safety Administration

Southern Service Center
1800 Century Blvd., Suite 1700
Atlanta, Georgia 30345

In Reply Refer To: MC-EFE-SV

September 13, 2008

Hurricanes Gustav and Ike have interrupted off-shore oil and gas production in the Gulf of Mexico; shut down or reduced production by many of the refineries and pipelines along the Gulf Coast; and damaged storage facilities and transportation infrastructure throughout the region. The aftermath of the hurricanes affects the whole nation.

In order to prevent significant disruptions to the nation's transportation system, supplies of gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, propane, natural gas/CNG, and ethanol will need to be distributed by commercial motor vehicles in order to meet demand normally supplied by Gulf Coast operations.

DECLARATION OF REGIONAL EMERGENCY 49 CFR §390.23

I am therefore declaring that a regional emergency exists in portions of the Southern Region in the highway transportation of certain petroleum products and ingredients. Motor carriers and drivers transporting gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, propane, natural gas/CNG, and ethanol to address emergency needs arising from the hurricane disaster (such as fuel supply shortages) are exempt from 49 CFR Parts 390-399 from 4:00 p.m. EDT, September 13, 2008 until 11:59 p.m. EDT, September 27, 2008. No other products are covered by the exemption. Motor carriers and drivers transporting these products to and from the affected States within the Southern Region in order to meet emergency needs are also exempt from 49 CFR Parts 390-399 for any portion of the trip that occurs outside the affected States within the Southern Region.

Nothing contained in this declaration shall be construed as an exemption from the controlled substances and alcohol use and testing requirements (49 CFR Part 382), the commercial driver's license requirements (49 CFR Part 383), the financial responsibility (insurance) requirements (49 CFR Part 387), operating authority (49 CFR Part 365), applicable size and weight requirements, or any other portion of the regulations not specifically identified.

Motor carriers or drivers currently subject to an out-of-service order are not eligible for the exemption until the order expires or they have met the conditions for its rescission.

Drivers for motor carriers operating under this declaration must have a copy of it in their possession.

The State(s) affected in the Southern Region include(s) the following: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Signed,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Darrell L. Rubin', is written over a horizontal line.

Darrell L. Rubin
Field Administrator

APPENDIX E. Public Communications Plan

This plan was drafted in anticipation of future hurricanes, based on the experiences in the state during 2008 in hurricanes Gustav and Ike, as well as building on lessons learned from the storms of prior years.

During the state's efforts to get information out to the public in 2008, public information professionals with the state found several avenues effective in getting information quickly out to the public.

- Releases sent through the Joint Information Center to the media made their way quickly to the public through the media- usually almost as a straight read-through or reprint of what was originally released.
- Information provided to Governor's office for Governor's regular briefings was often picked up and repeated.
- The emergency.louisiana.gov site was an asset that was well-used by the public in their search for needed information preparing for the incoming storm and returning after the storm passed.

The plan for communicating with the public on when and where to fuel up vehicles and equipment for future storms is based on those known successes.

June 1 release

Consideration should be given to sending out a release with the beginning of hurricane season each year, encouraging citizens and businesses to begin planning for potential fuel needs in the event of an approaching hurricane. The release can be sent out through normal media channels, stressing the importance of planning, recommending that homeowners consider a plan for a measured effort to secure fuel ahead of time – such as keeping vehicles at least half full. These efforts shall include informing the public about the public websites to input and obtain station information. The Fuel Team may also recommend that residents purchase fuel in non-peak times, such as the evening hours.

Initial release – H-120

The first pre-storm release should go out at about H-120 (approx. 120 hours or 5 days prior to expected first effects of storm on state). At this time, the Joint Information Center will be assembling and planning for actions such as contraflow is becoming firmer.

First release (example below) will urge residents to responsibly begin fueling vehicles and generators. This release will also inform citizens on where to find information on fuel stations and the status of the station (open, closed, unknown). (To be coordinated with real-time fuel reporting team). This release will also remind the public about station and fuel availability information that may be obtained from the public website.

Release should also be passed on to the Governor's Office communication team for inclusion in Governor's message when storm briefings begin.

Release will also be posted on emergency.louisiana.gov web site.

H-96 to H-30

The next releases should be more focused on directing citizens on where to look for information on fuel stations and supplies in the time from the initial release to the setting of contraflow at H-30. Recommend updating citizens on stations that are running low or out of fuel at an interval where information has substantially changed since the last information release (possibly more often if can be done efficiently, this may depend on many variables once storm preparations actually begin.) Recommend reminding citizens about station and fuel availability information that may be obtained from the public website. This can be function of DNR representative at JIC or ESF team to pass through to JIC. If contraflow is not to be set, then release can be updated every six hours through JIC and public web site for fuel information.

H-30 to Landfall

Releases should be targeted to radio and TV stations to advise people beginning contraflow evacuation where they can find fuel if needed, as radio and portable television likely to be best way of reaching people on the road. Continue efforts to inform citizens about the availability of information on the internet. If contraflow is not to be set, evacuees will still need the information. Recommend updating stations running out or low on fuel as often as possible, and stations on main routes that have fuel as much as is practicable.

After landfall

Releases tailored to people returning to their home areas should go out with first lifting of evacuation orders. (Example below). This release should direct citizens to state government's web posting of fuel stations that have fuel and power in the most heavily affected areas. Listings, where possible, should also be provided to media to pass on to viewers and listeners, as long as the number of stations on the list is manageable. Encourage public participation in gathering and retrieving information regarding station information on the public website.

Joint Information Center presence

Some thought should also be given to making a change in the staffing of the Joint Information Center. If the proposals for public communications on the fuel issue are adopted, it is recommended that a presence in the JIC (either from DNR if it is designated the lead agency on this issue, or shared between responsible state agencies) be required during JIC operations, as keeping the public up to date on fuel concerns before and after the storms could, in stretches, rival the need for information on more traditional JIC representative agencies such as DHH, DOTD and DSS. Would help with "push" portion of information flow to have someone familiar with the fuel issue on station.

Attachment E.1

DRAFT PRE-STORM FUELING STATEMENT

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER
News Desk #: (225) 358-5361
FEMA News Desk #: 225.376.5000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date

Department of Natural Resources News Update

DNR Secretary advises residents to begin fuel planning

BATON ROUGE -Louisiana Department of Natural Resources {*Secretary*} is advising state residents to begin planning for fuel needs as Hurricane XXX nears the Gulf of Mexico and a possible Gulf Coast landfall.

The precise location and timing of the potential landfall, as well the future intensity of the storm, are uncertain, but {*Secretary*} recommends that residents make sure they have enough fuel to either evacuate if the need arises, or keep generators and vehicles running in the event of power outages in homes or gas stations.

"We should prepare in the same responsible manner that we have in recent storms," {*Secretary*} said.

{*Governor*} and {*Secretary*} have planned ahead in preparation for the storm in working with the oil and gas industry and the federal government to keep adequate fuel supplies coming for state gas stations to operate, as well as securing generators to keep gas stations open in areas without power.

Louisiana residents should be able to calmly and responsibly get the fuel they need in the next few days, and avoid a sudden rush as a potential landfall nears.

For the latest on Hurricane XXXX, you can visit emergency.louisiana.gov or call the state's emergency hotline at 1-866-288-2484 to listen to a recorded message with the most up-to-date information. Links to additional station information can be found at www.emergency.louisiana.gov.

Attachment E.2

DRAFT STATEMENT TO FOLLOW INITIAL RELEASE

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER
News Desk #: (225) 358-5361
FEMA News Desk #: 225.376.5000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date

Department of Natural Resources News Update

BATON ROUGE – {Governor} and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources {Secretary} are advising state residents go to www.emergency.louisiana.gov for updates on fuel availability as Hurricane XXX nears landfall.

The site has the most up-to-date information on the fuel status of gas stations areas being evacuated and potentially to be impacted by the oncoming storm.

For the latest on Hurricane XXXX, you can visit emergency.louisiana.gov or call the state's emergency hotline at 1-866-288-2484 to listen to a recorded message with the most up-to-date information.

Attachment E.3

DRAFT RELEASE FOR AFTER-STORM RETURN

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER
News Desk #: (225) 358-5361
FEMA News Desk #: 225.376.5000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date

Department of Natural Resources News Update

BATON ROUGE —{Governor} and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources {Secretary} are advising state residents to begin planning for fuel needs as they prepare to return to evacuated areas of the state.

{Governor} and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources {Secretary} have moved quickly after Hurricane XXX in working with the oil and gas industry and the federal government to keep adequate fuel supplies coming for state gas stations to operate, as well as securing generators to keep gas stations open in areas without power.

More gas stations are reopening each day as power is restored to storm-affected areas, and the steps taken by state government have kept fuel flowing into the state. Louisiana residents should be able to calmly and responsibly get the fuel they need in preparing to return home and begin repair and recovery.

For the latest on Hurricane XXXX, you can visit www.emergency.louisiana.gov or call the state's emergency hotline at 1-866-288-2484 to listen to a recorded message with the most up-to-date information.

APPENDIX F. Fuel Team Website Information

Instructions for Use of DNR Web Site to Collect Data on Open and Closed Gasoline Stations

DNR DISCLAIMER: The information on this Web site has been carefully prepared from the best available sources of data. It is intended for general informational purposes only and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, other site-specific uses, or any other uses. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) does not warrant or guarantee its accuracy, nor does DNR assume any responsibility or liability for any reliance thereon.

General Information: The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources IT GIS Unit is providing IT support for the Louisiana Fuel Supply Team and has created this web site for use by the parish Emergency Operations Center staff for entering data on open or closed gasoline stations.

Information on DNR “Active Gas Station” data: The DNR IT GIS Unit combined selected data from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures “Active Gas Stations” data set with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank (UST) data set. Gas station location coordinates have been generated from addresses in a number of ways: geocoding with Yahoo or other Internet geocoding services, GPS coordinates from DEQ UST database, and contacting stations to find their location on maps or aerial photographs and using GIS to generate coordinates.

A user name and password is required to enter the site.

Instructions:

1. EOC representative shall request a username and password from the ITGA.
2. Open web site in web browser (Note: This application works best in Google Chrome, but is compatible with other web browsers).
3. A table will appear showing all gas facilities in one or more parishes that you have access to report station updates. The list can be filtered by Parish using the drop down list on the top right. Additionally, the list can be sorted by clicking on the column header. Columns included in the table:
 - a. ID – this is the georeference map ID, and cannot be edited
 - b. Facility Name
 - c. Phone Number
 - d. Address
 - e. City
 - f. Status

- g. Selling Gas
 - h. Comments
 - i. Date Update- auto-populated when updates are made to the system
- 4. To report Open/Closed status of stations, find the station in the table and update
 - a. Status: Open, Closed, or Unknown
 - b. Selling Gas: Yes, No, or Unknown
 - c. Insert Comments if applicable (i.e. open, but running on generator power)
- 5. Once updates are reported in the table, the public viewer map is automatically updated.

Version 7/30/2017